

contained in the pamphlet with the five Socialists.

Pamphlet Seized in Raid.

The pamphlet containing the manifesto was one of three seized December 19 by Israel Kauffman, a Rochester police officer, in a raid on the headquarters of the Rochester local of the Socialist party at 530 St. Paul street in that city. The work bears on its title page the following:

"Manifesto of the Communist International. Adopted by the Congress of the Communist International at Moscow March 25, 1919. It is signed by Comrades C. Rakovsky, N. Lenin, M. Zinovjev, L. Trotsky and Fritz Platten, and in an introductory note the information is conveyed that it is the most vital and important proclamation issued by any working class tribunal since the 'Communist Manifesto' by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

The introductory note says: "It will soon become the basis of international working class action, and will become the lightning that will rend the clouds and fog that now envelop the workers of the world."

Some of the more radical passages of the manifesto follow:

"There can be no return either to free competition or to the rule of the bourgeoisie, which is the most vital and important proclamation issued by any working class tribunal since the 'Communist Manifesto' by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

Hopes in the Proletariat.

"Only the proletariat dictatorship, which recognizes neither inheritance nor rights of property, but which arises from the needs of the hungering masses, can shorten the period of the present crisis, and for this purpose it mobilizes all the forces of the proletariat, the universal duty of labor, establishes the regime of industrial discipline, to heal in the course of a few years the open wounds caused by the war and to raise humanity to a new unimagined height.

"To demand of the proletariat in the final life and death struggle with capitalism that it should follow lambskin, the domain of bourgeois democracy would be the same as to ask a man who is defending his life against robbers to follow the artificial rules of a French duel that have been set by his enemy but not followed by him himself.

"In an empire of destruction, where not only the means of production and transportation but also the institutions of political democracy represent bloody ruins, the proletariat must create its own forms, to serve above all as a bond of unity for the working class and to enable it to accomplish a revolutionary intervention in the further development of mankind. Such apparatus is represented in the workers' councils, the old parties, the old unions, have proved incapable in person of their leaders to understand, much less to carry out the tasks which the new epoch presents to them.

Blames All on Bourgeois.

"The outcry of the bourgeois world against the cities of the red zone is the most colossal hypocrisy of which the history of political struggles can boast. There would be no civil war if the exploiters who have carried mankind to the brink of ruin had not prevented every forward step of the laboring masses, if they had not instigated plots and murders, and called to trade armed help from outside to maintain or restore their predatory privileges. Civil war is forced upon the laboring classes by their arch enemies. The working class must answer blow for blow, if it will not renounce its own object and its own future, which is at the same time the future of all humanity.

"Spurning the half heartedness, hypocrisy and corruption of the decadent official Socialist party, the third international, feel themselves to be the direct successors of the heroic efforts and martyrdom of a long series of revolutionary generations to Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. As the first international foresaw the future development and pointed the way, as the second international gathered together and organized millions of the proletariat to the task of overthrowing the international of open mass action of the revolutionary realization, the international of deeds.

"Socialist criticism has sufficiently agitated the bourgeois world order, the task of the international communist party is now to overthrow this structure and to erect in its place the structure of the Socialist world order. We urge the

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FOR
Australasian
AND
Far Eastern News
SEE PAGES 12 AND 13

BILLS TO RESTORE STATE CONVENTION

Measures Provide for Nomination of All State and Judicial Officers.

REFERENDUM OMITTED

Delegates Would Be Designated by Petition and Voted For at Primaries.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Bills designed to restore the State conventions for the nomination of all State and judicial officers were introduced to-day in the Legislature by Senator Charles W. Walton of Ulster and Assemblyman George R. Fearon of Onondaga.

The measures provide that delegates to the respective party conventions shall be designated by petition and voted for at an official primary election in the same manner as now provided for.

No change is suggested in the method of nominating Representatives, State Senators, Assemblymen, or county, city or town officials.

It had been expected that the measures would provide for a referendum on the proposal at the spring primaries, but the referendum clause has been omitted because of the attitude of certain party leaders, who hold that only the referendum provided in the State constitution should be held.

Gov. Smith has been quoted as saying that he will veto any bill designed to restore the convention system of nomination unless the question is first referred to popular vote, but the belief is expressed to-night that the Republicans will go ahead and pass the measure as an economic necessity, leaving the responsibility for its veto upon the Governor.

The following statement was issued by the sponsors of the convention bill:

"The bill amends the election law to provide for a State party convention for the nomination of all State officers, and district conventions for the nomination of Justices of the Supreme Court. Delegates to the respective conventions are designated by petition and voted for at an official primary election by the enrolled voters of the respective party in the same manner as now provided by the election law. There is no change in the manner of nominating representatives of Congress, State Senators and Assemblymen, or county, city and town officials. The right to sit in the convention will be derived solely from the election and will be officially certified subject to review only by court. There can be no contested seats in the convention.

"The delegates to the State convention are elected by the Assembly districts as the unit or basis of representation. An opportunity is presented for electors who join in the petition designating the proposed delegates to indicate their preference for candidates for State office, if the enrolled voters so desire. Thus the enrolled voters are given every opportunity to express their will for candidates, as well as for delegates who will meet in party assembly to declare the representative party will.

"The bill also proposes that candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court in the several judicial districts shall be nominated at a convention of delegates elected directly by the enrolled voters of the party on primary day. It is inherent in the functions of the judicial office that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

"It should be clearly understood that this proposed bill in no way infringes upon the right of any independent candidate, either for State or judicial office, to secure nomination in the same manner as provided by the law at the present time.

"The bill as presented contains only such changes in the existing law as are essential to reestablish nominating State conventions and conventions for the nomination of Justices of the Supreme Court."

SMALL WAISTS COMING BACK

But Was Style With Tight Lacing Is Never to Return.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Reports are heard in circles of fashion that small waists are to "come in" again next season. Strict secrecy is being maintained in professional quarters in accordance with a decision by great dressmaking establishments here not to make premature revelations, but it is said gowns designed after the new mode have been seen and admired.

Authorities in the dressmaking trade, however, deny tight lacing is to return, one of them saying: "The wasp waist is as obsolete as the stage coach or the sedan chair."

SOCIALISTS MEET TO-NIGHT

Believe Garden Affair Will Show Where People Stand.

Supporters of the suspended Socialist Assemblymen believe that the protest meeting that they are to hold to-night in Madison Square Garden "will show where the people of New York stand. Among the speakers at the meeting will be Thomas W. Hardwick, former Senator from Georgia and counsel for L. C. A. K. Martens, the Soviet envoy; Senator Francis of Maryland; Representative Mason of Illinois, J. A. H. Hopkins and Meyer London.

The "Committee of Seventeen" that is in charge of the arrangements announces that discussion will be directed with the proceedings at Albany, other political topics being barred. The doors open at 6:30 o'clock.

JAPANESE NOT RESTRICTED.

Mexican Legation Officials Say Immigration Is Continuing.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 27.—With regard to statements attributed to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Viscount Uchida, that Japanese immigration to Mexico is controlled under an agreement between Japan and the United States, officials of the Mexican Legation here are quoted in a statement published to-day as saying that Japanese immigration is continuing now, as formerly without any difficulty or obstacles. Immigration, the statement points out, has always been very small into Mexico.

GUN RUNNING NOT CONFIRMED.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—Inquiries at Dublin Castle to-day failed to confirm the report of gun running in County Clare, where it was alleged American rifles had been landed. It was said unofficially at the castle that nothing was known of this, but it is learned that probably some gun running occasionally takes place. The source of the report was a military officer, who was apprehensive because of the seizure of less than a dozen rifles in County Clare, that a larger consignment might be landed in Kerry.

WILSON WILL URGE FOOD LOAN IN HOUSE

\$100,000,000 for Poland, Austria and Armenia.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—President Wilson is planning an appeal to Congress for Government loans to Poland, Austria and Armenia, which he believes are necessary to prevent the actual starvation of thousands of people in these countries. It was stated to-day at the White House.

The President, it was learned, will urge the House to accept the proposal of Secretary Glass, Herbert Hoover and others that the Treasury establish credits to the extent of \$100,000,000 in this country through which these European countries can obtain food and other necessities.

Secretary Glass, Assistant Secretary R. C. Leffingwell and W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board conferred with the Republican Staff Committee and Democratic House leaders to-day on the entire foreign and domestic financial situation. No decision was reached by either group of party leaders as to just what disposition should be made of the Glass request. Secretary Glass has been asked to appear before the House Ways and Means Committee to-morrow on the necessity for the loans, and after that it is expected the action to be taken will be agreed.

It seemed certain to-day that at least \$50,000,000 would be authorized to relieve the famines in Europe, this amount representing the profits of the United States Grain Corporation from selling wheat to Europe. This, Mr. Glass, Mr. Hoover and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss have held, would not be sufficient, and efforts will be made to have the total amount increased to at least \$100,000,000. All the countries except Armenia are ready to offer valid security for food, Mr. Glass told the House leaders to-day.

HOSPITALS EVICT UNCURED VETERANS

Johnson (S. D.) Tells House Ill and Wounded Soldiers Are Treated Improperly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Sick and wounded soldiers are not receiving the treatment "guaranteed them by law," Representative Johnson (South Dakota), Republican, who served in the A. E. F., declared to-day in telling the House of his recent visits to Government hospitals.

"Because of ignorance or negligence, or because of willful disregard of the laws by Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, or Rupert Blue, Surgeon-General of the United States," said Representative Johnson, "sick and wounded American soldiers are receiving treatment that cannot be justified by any one who has any regard for the well being of the men who fought to maintain the country."

Mr. Johnson's complaints of the care of soldiers were centered about Chicago hospitals.

Chicago January 15," he said, "American soldiers who had been seriously wounded and who had been and ought to be receiving treatment for their hospital and discontinue in order that other men, in more serious conditions, might take their beds in the hospitals."

"In these same hospitals men who have been gassed are quartered in dark hallways, where no ray of sunlight had been or ever will be permitted to enter, and this in spite of the fact that since March 3, 1919, \$9,500,000 has been available and could and should have been used.

"If this condition is permitted to exist for a few months more, there will be thousands of wounded and sick American soldiers who need treatment and will be unable to secure it. In my opinion, thousands of them will die and the persons responsible for these deaths will be the men I have mentioned, or some of them, because Congress has performed its duty in appropriating the necessary funds while they have not performed theirs in expending them."

Mr. Johnson said that on December 7 he saw sixty men at the Fort Sheridan Army Hospital, "who were not fed and many others who could not secure sufficient food." He added that his complaint of this to Secretary Baker resulted in an investigation, which "admitted the truth of the complaint," and an attempt to remedy the situation.

The representative exhibited a photograph of a bathroom, ten feet square, in the Chicago Marine Hospital, which, he said, was used for a vocational training work room.

"In that bathroom," he said, holding up the picture before the House, "ten men are supposed to work, and it would be crowded if three men were there at one time."

FLETCHER RESIGNS AS ENVOY TO MEXICO

Ambassador Foresees Friction as Long as Carranza Is in Control.

FOUGHT FOR U. S. RIGHTS

Firm Presentation of American Demands Resented in Southern Republic.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Henry P. Fletcher has resigned as United States Ambassador to Mexico to take effect in the next few weeks.

Those who know the reason for Mr. Fletcher's decision say that he was convinced that it would be futile to continue the efforts he has made during the four years in which he has held this important post to bring the Carranza Government into accord with the United States Government on the many irritating issues which have arisen, involving the protection of American lives and property rights. He will terminate eighteen years of service in the diplomatic branch of the Government with great regret and without any particular plans for his own future, but feels certain he can no longer be helpful in cultivating proper relations with Mexico as long as President Carranza remains in control there. The Ambassador's activity in the presentation of the American demands has made it certain that he could not return to his post with benefit to either Government.

Mr. Fletcher's resignation was not hastily determined upon and in fact last summer he sought to terminate his relations with the State Department. But owing to the state of public business and the illness of some of the higher officials of the department he was induced to remain in Washington to act as adviser to the Secretary in matters relating not only to Mexico, but to all Latin America, for which work he was peculiarly fitted by reason of his long experience in that part of the world.

State Department officials to-night did not offer any confirmation of the reported resignation and Mr. Fletcher himself is absent from Washington.

Mr. Fletcher was appointed Ambassador to Mexico in February, 1916, but did not go to Mexico city until the

February of the following year, having come to the United States from Chile, where he was the American Ambassador, for a long series of conferences. The relations between the United States and Mexico were quite critical at the time Mr. Fletcher reached Mexico city owing to the border raids and to German intrigue in the southern republic.

As a result the Ambassador was from the first confronted by a number of serious problems. Little more than two months after his arrival he was blamed in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies when he attended the opening session.

Ambassador Fletcher returned from Mexico a year ago and the affairs of the embassy there since that time have been conducted by George T. Summerlin, as Charge d'Affaires.

Prior to his appointment as Ambassador to Chile Mr. Fletcher was Minister to Chile and served as secretary of the American legation at Havana, Peking and Lisbon, and later Charge d'Affaires at Peking on two occasions.

Mr. Fletcher was born in 1871, and was educated at the University of Chicago.

He was married in 1901, and has two children.

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HOUSTON SUCCEEDS GLASS IN TREASURY

Edwin L. Meredith of Iowa Then Becomes Head of Department of Agriculture.

LANE WILL RETIRE SOON

No Inkling as to New Secretary of Interior in Latest Cabinet Change.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Two more changes in President Wilson's Cabinet were made to-day, and a third is expected soon.

David Franklin Houston of St. Louis, who has been Secretary of Agriculture since the beginning of the Wilson Administration, was nominated for the Treasury portfolio, and Edwin L. Meredith of Des Moines, Iowa, was named to succeed him as head of the Department of Agriculture.

The third Cabinet change expected soon is the appointment of a Secretary of the Interior to succeed Franklin K. Lane, who desires to retire to private life. Mr. Lane's successor has not yet been selected, and officials generally would not hazard a guess as to the man to be chosen.

In selecting Mr. Houston to succeed Carter Glass the President ran counter to all guesses of Administration officials, most of whom had expected Assistant Secretary Leffingwell to get the office.

In choosing Mr. Meredith to succeed Mr. Houston the President selected a practical farmer as well as a business man. Mr. Meredith is the editor of *Successful Farming*, and before establishing that paper was publisher of the *Associated Advertising Clubs of the World* and a director of the Chicago Federal Reserve bank, and he was one of the excess profits advisers of the Treasury Department appointed in 1917.

In a statement to-day at Miami, Fla., Mr. Meredith said one of his first undertakings as head of the Agriculture Department would be to work out some method of getting crops to market "without too much lost motion." He is expected in Washington within a day or two to take up his duties.

Meantime Mr. Houston will succeed Mr. Glass, who will take his seat in the Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Martin of Virginia after serving as Secretary of the Treasury for a little more than a year.

When Secretary Lane passes out of the Cabinet only four of the President's original family will remain. Besides Mr. Houston they are Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, Secretary Wilson of the Labor Department and Postmaster-General Burleson.

Mr. Wilson has had two Secretaries of State, W. J. Bryan and Robert Lansing; two Secretaries of War, Lindley M. Garrison and Newton D. Baker; three Attorneys-General, James Clark McReynolds, now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Thomas Watt Gregory and A. Mitchell Palmer; two Secretaries of Commerce, William C. Redfield and Joshua W. Alexander, and three Secretaries of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, Carter Glass and David P. Houston.

City's Contempt Case Adjourned.

Justice Croomey in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday having ordered counsel to submit briefs adjourned until Thursday the city's application for contempt of court proceedings against officials of the Midland Railway Company in Staten Island, who, it is contended, suspended operation of the Staten Island car lines in spite of a court injunction. The company submitted further evidence to support its assertion that the injunction was not properly served.

JENKINS TO LEAVE MEXICO.

Is Selling His Holdings.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 27.—William O. Jenkins, American Consul Agent at Puebla, is arranging to sell his Mexican holdings and leave for the United States, according to Julio Mitchell, State prosecutor at Puebla, who was interviewed in the city yesterday while transacting official business here.

Mitchell declared he was in possession of additional interesting facts with relation to the case of Mr. Jenkins which could not yet be made public. He asserted, however, that the charges against the consul agent concerning conniving with the bandits who kidnapped him last fall which were "already fully proved" would be further substantiated.

DELEGATES ARE ENTERTAINED.

South Americans Are Guests at Banquet Here.

Delegates from twenty-one South American republics to the second Pan American Financial Congress in Washington were entertained last night in the Waldorf-Astoria at a banquet given by the Pan American Society of the United States.

William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, the principal speaker. He commented on the remarks of Dr. Ricardo Aldao of the Argentine delegation on the lack of transportation facilities between this country and South America, by saying that the only commercial purpose but to intensify the friendly relations which exist between this country and the South American republics regular communication by sea ought to be established.

John Bassett Moore, president of the society, was toastmaster.

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